NEW ORLEANS, July 28 .- There was no rioting here to-day. The special volice and militia. to the number of nearly 3,000, will be kept on duty until Monday, when it is thought that the excitement will be over for the present. At least the Mayor has announced his purpose not to disband them until the atmosphere is thoroughly cleared. The killing of Charles, the negro desperado who caused all the trouble, did a great deal toward stopping the rioting. It would have required militia for several weeks to keep order if Charles had not been caught or otherwise disposed of.

The negroes appeared in large numbers on the streets to-day and were unmolested, save an old woman charged with incendiary talk, who was stoned and beaten by a mob of boys. The story was circulated to-day that the man killed by the mob yesterday was not Charles, and this produced a bad effect, for nothing has done more to quiet the public excitement than the belief that the murderer and desperado was dead. Trouble was almost certain as long as he was alive. A thorough examination was made of the corpse which left no doubt as to the matter. The body was identified by Leonard Pierce, who was with him in the fight on Tuesday night, and who had been his roommate, by various marks on his person. by both the Jacksons, in whose house he was killed and by his fellow servants at the St. Charles Hotel, where he worked for some time. Charles had been a roving character. He had been a railroad hand, hotel waiter, newspaper carrier, and was therefore known to a arge number of persons, all of whom identified him as Robert Charles, formerly of Columbus and Vicksburg, Miss., and for some time an agent for Bishop Turner's Liberian Exodus clety. He had twice arranged to go to Africa to get away from what he denominated the oppression of the white men, and was well known to a large number of negroes he had appealed to and asked to join the Liberian vement.

According to Martha Jackson, Charles came to her house on Thursday morning. Where he was between Tuesday when the first shooting occurred, and Thursday, there is no clue. The Jackson woman concealed him in a small pantry, where he remained that day and the next. There was a bed in this closet and a number of cans of canned food. Here Charles lay reading a novel, "My Spanish Sweetheart," until the officers entered the alley. Suspecting their purpose, he seized his rifle and opened He had reached the most thrilling part of his novel, which he left open on the bed to go out and make his desperate fight.

Silas Jackson, husband of the woman, swears that he did not know that Charles was in the house, and so do all the other negroes, and their story is probably true. Among those living in the building or the building opposite to which they fled are Silas and Martha Jackson, who leased the house and sub-rented to the other negroes; George Ford, a young negro from Mis ssippi, who was found wounded under a bed; John Madison, who had hidden between two mattresses; John Wills, who had clad himself in woman's clothing to avoid the mob, and Anna Gant and John Sellers. Charges of murder were made against all of those persons to-day, the police holding that they were engazed in the firing yesterday. There is no reason to believe this, however

All the men killed or wounded were shot by a Winchester rifle, and Charles alone in the building had such a rifle, and his bullets were of his own make, so there can be no doubt as to them. The police declare that the Jacksons are dangerous regroes, particularly the woman, whose names was found signed to the incendiar, c'reular which Charles had circulated, and that the Jackson's was the headquarters of a large party of negroes filled with a hatred of the white race. The Grand Jury will also investigate Wednesday's riot and

and maltreating negroes, Perhaps nothing has wounded the better cass of the negroes more than the burning of the Lafon School this morning. It was a hand-some building, as handsome as any white school in New Orleans and was the pride of the negro district. It had indeed brought about a great improvement in that district, causing the erec-tion of many handsome residences for colored people around it. Thomy Lafon, after whom the school was named, was universally advantathe school was named, was universally admired by whites as well as negroes. He left his en-tire fortune, \$100,000 or \$7.00000, to charity, the fortune, \$200,000 or \$700,000, to charity, partly to the Charity Hospital, established a nome for agod colored people and one for whites and gave the money to bulld this school. As a recognition of his service his bust was placed in the State Capitol at Paton Rouge, the only memento of a nevro in that building.

Some of the mob had talked wildly of burning Straight University, the negro college here, under the control of the Congregationalists, and that building and others that were threathened were well guarded. No one anticipated

and that building and others that were threatened were weil guarded. No one anticipated an attack on the Thomy Lafon Schrol, and it was not protected. When the mob came there the neighborhood was entirely deserted, as the negroes, who constitute a majority of the Inhabitants of the district, were shut in their houses. There was no difficulty in setting fire to the building, and no one to stop the dames. The mob that did the work was a small one and gave as an excuse for burning the building that the negroes had stored arms there and contemplated a raid on the whites. the building that the negroes had stored arms there and contemplated a raid on the whites. The story is preposterous. The mcb waited around the school building until it was evident that nothing could extinguish the flames, and then marched off downtown.

This morning a large crowd of negroes stood before the burned building, depressed and heart broken.

heart broken.

"God has indeed deserted us," said an aged begro preacher, raising his hands high in the air, and then turning from the burnt school-house, he ran down the street as though pursued. The building was uninsured, as are all sued. The building was uninsured, as are all the schoolhouses. The school board will, how-ever demand that the city make good the loss and another school building will be erected on

and another school building will be erected on the same site.

The city will have several big bills to pay for the damage inflicted during the riots. There are the two stores broken into and robbed by the mob under the pretence of getting arms, the schoolhouse burnt, and the several tenement houses burnt in scoroling Charles "out of his citadet." Other houses in the neighborhood were damaged by fire or water.

The suppression of the riots will cost nothing. The 1,500 volunteer policemen have given their services free, and the arms and armunition were contributed free by the dealers in arms in the city.

their services free, and the arms and armunition were contributed free by the dealers in arms in the city.

On the first day of the riot city bonds fell one and a half points, but they at once revived with the energetic action taken by Mayor Cardevielle. The Mayor is highly praised for his action, which prevented the affair from being far more serious than it was. The police were found perfectly helpless. The killing of Day. Lamb and others, and the cowardice distlayed by the other police engaged in the first two conflicts demoralized the entire force. The Mayor saw at once that he could do nothing toward enforcing order against a mob of \$2.00 to \$5.00. All were armed and he organized the special force which, with the militia, was able to one-greet the peace.

The trouble would have blown over entirely vesterday but for the discovery of the murdierer. Charles, and the attack on him. The members of the mob attacking him were very different from the mob of Wednesday night. A majority of it was composed of the better dement, which felt that until Charles was secured the trouble would continue. It had been originally determined to secure Charles alive and give him a fair, but hasty trial, but the desceration of the negro prevented this.

Never was there such a siege known or heard of here. Three more persons wounded by

or two hours, never weakening, firing e front, then from the rear, from and dewastairs, until the meb thought durk, and that charles would exceen. It was believed that if he escared after killing eight white men, it would lend to ectous rac ricks, as it would arouse the dangerous negro element, and encourage the whites to take venerate on inoffersive blacks. At the same time that the building was fired, the fire de-

NEW ORLEANS QUIET AGAIN

ORDER RESTORED, BUT THE SPECIAL POLICE STAY ON GUARD.

The Death of the Desperado Charles Clears the Situation—Negroes Appear Again on the Street—Charles's Hiding Place and the Novel He Was Reading—Bills City Must Pay.

New Obleans, July 28.—There was no riots.

Silas Jackson says that he has known Charles Salas Jackson says that he has known charles for some years as an agitator in favor of Liberian immigration. Charles had a room in his house. The police have already found three rooms occupied by Charles on St. Andrew street in conjunction with Pierce, on Saratega and Third streets, where figures and the Jackson with him as his mistress, and the Jackson with him as his mistress, and the Jackson house at Saratoga and Cho streets. He seems to have moved frequently from one to the other and the police think he may have had more places of hiding.

Mayor Capdevielle issued a proclamation of the place of hiding.

Mayor Capdevielle issued a proclamation to-day closing the barrooms from 2 P. M. until Monday morning, thus putting the Sunday law in operation for the first time in many years. The heavy penalties inflicted on those barrooms which were open yesterday against the Mayor's orders, will probably have the effect of keeping them closed to-morrow. The Mayor received by telegraph an offer yesterday from Tangipahoa of 100 sharpshooters, to be used in annihilating the negroes. The offer was made by the President of an Improvement League. The police are very unpopular as the present trouble is attributed to the cowardice of the officers who failed to capture Charles when Day was killed, and they were frequently hooted yesterday. It is probable that there will be some reorganization.

The Chief of Police was applied to to-day by The Chief of Police was applied to to-day by the colored ministers for police protection during the church services to-morrow. A squad of notice will be stationed at every church, but no night services will be allowed, as it is feared that this will invite trouble. Another negro, Sim Reeves, was brought to the hospital to-day, wounded in the knee and right arm. He is thought to be one of the refugees from the Jackson House.

CAUSES OF THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS. Not Political, but Industrial - White Labor

Crowded Out by Negro Competition. NEW OBLEANS, July 28 .- The present antinegro riots have been expected by those who have studied the race question in this city. It has been a eadily growing more threatening for some years. Friction between whites and lacks is no lorger due to political questions, but rather to industrial competition and the crowding of negroes into New Orleans. The same condition of affairs exists in several of the other large towns of this part of the State, but is worst in New Orleans, into which about 30,000 negroes have crowded in the last ten years, bringing the total colored population up to 100,000.

It has been the belief of a large majority of the people that the rac al bitterness was due to politics; that the whites resented the granting of the franchise to their former slaves and the era of corruption that followed in the wake of the Fifteenth Amendment, and it was argued that if the negro was "eliminated from politics"-that is, disfranchised-there would be little friction or chance of race trouble. Experience has shown, or is showing, that this view of the matter is a delusion. The negro vote has been reduced to a minimum, but the prejudice and bitterness against the nerro on the part of certain classes of the whites are greater than ever, although not so much of a

racial character as heretofore. The beating and shooting of negroes during the riots have been committed by a mob of the worst riff-raff in New Orleans-hoodlums, guttersnipes, desperadoes and toughs; but the mob would not have been able to do what it did and is doing if there were not more or less sympathy with it on the part of many of the poorer whites who are thrown into competition with the negroes. These white workingmen, to do them justice, are disgusted and horrifled at the bloody work of the mob. What they want is to have the negro taken down a peg, "taught his place," and they would have been best satisfled if a scare and nothing more serious had been given to the negroes. But a mob is difficuit to control, and a mob such as that which has been overrunning the streets of New Orleans, hunting, beating and killing negroes, is from the very fact that it is composed of the lowest elements particularly cruel and bloody. The better classes in New Orleans sympathize

with the negroes. They are the employers of the race. That the riots are not bloodler is due to the fact that hundreds of negroes have been sheltered in the houses of the well-to-do; indeed, in many cases, women of the highest classes interceded in the street cars to protect the negroes from the howling mob. It is with the working people that the prejudice shows itself; but by many of them, especially among the skilled labor in factories, the action of the mob is denounced. Those, however, who do the rougher work and have felt the competition of the thousands of negroes who have poured into New Orleans from the cotton and canefields entertain a marked prejudice, and while few if any of them have taken a hand in the disturbances their sympathy with the mob, and their expressions of hostility to the negroes. furnished fuel to the flames. But for that prejudice and hostility the mob would have

been easily suppressed. There have come into New Orleans in the last ten years perhap 30,000 negroes, mostly males, and their pre sure in the field of labor has been feit by the poorer whites. Ten years ago the relations between the white and negro laborers of New Orleans were harmonious and cordial. unions, and the white labor leaders more or less dominated these. Social prejudices prevented a mixture of the races in these unions, and to each industry or class of labor there were generally two unions, one for whites and the other for negroes. There was a white Screwmen's Union and a colored Screwmen's Union: a white Teamsters' and Loaders' Union and also a colored one, and this division continued through ail the ranks of labor into which the negro entered. In the labor parades the two races turned out together, but the negroes were required to march at the end of the procession. In the big strike of 1892 all the allied trades of New Orleans struck, including 20,000 white men, out of sympathy for a negro labor organization-the Teamsters and Loaders' Union-and in order to secure better wages for its members. This would be imp ssible to-day, for the white and negro labor organizations have drifted far

apart since then. The negroes managed their union badly and they would have gone all to pieces from the start but for the assistance of the whites. They broke up entirely when the races separated in the field of labor. Moreover, about this time began the heavy immigration of negro labor into New Orleans which is largely responsible for present conditions. The immigration was due partly to the crowding out of negroes in the sugar district by the Italians, partly to the impo: tation of negroes by contractors engaged in the great public works, of paving and draining under way, and partly to the arrival in the city of thousands of nogroes who had been driven from the country districts because they were deemed dangerous or troublesome-"bad

negroes" as they are called.

The lower grades of labor have been overcrowded with negroes for a number of years the descaration of the negro prevented this.

Never was there such a slegg known or heard of here. Three more persons wounded by charles appeared to-day. Henry Davis, Abstillars and John Doran. He killed the mortally wounded two and seriously wounded seven, making fourteen in all. Perhands descent more received light wound in the hands feet, or scratches on the ear or side not seriously enough to report. Charles fred in all perhaps fifty shots from his ride.

More than half of them struct, and he of those at whom it first, and he of the whitzed within a few incluse of the keads of the work of leves building, formerly done of the work on the ear. He kept up the buttle for two hours, never weakening, firing from the front, then from the real work of leading, hauling, Acceptable from the front, then from the serious are now almost entirely in the hands of negroes; and never one of the men engaged are white. Over soper cent of the men engaged are white. past, and in many lines the whites have been almost exclusively by white labor; and they still have a menopoly of loading, hauling, &c. The white laborers who have been crowded out in these lines of work say that the contractors employ negro labor in preference to the whites, and that they import negro labor from Missisork at the changest wages. The contractors declare that they prefer white labor, but they cannot get it. The probabilities are, however, I that they are really satisfied with the situation. for the negroes work well, are tractable and

cause no trouble with labor organizations or strikes.

stituted one of the chief issues of the campaign. The platform of the regular Democratic party, whose candidate for Mayor, Capdevielle, was elected, declared that the public works must be done by white labor. This plank proved of undoubted benefit to the party and helped to secure its success; and the new administration is, therefore, pledged not only to employ only whites, but to see that all contractors who undertake public works shall employ white men exclusively-but just how this is to be done without violating the Constitution is a problem that has not yet been solved.

This question has been the subject of more or ess animated discussion for some years past. Demands have been made on contractors and mployers of labor to give the preference to whites over negroes; and some of the press has even taken up the issue and protested against New Orleans being made a negro city. It cannot be said, however, that this agitation has had any practical effect, and the negro population of the city has continued to increase more rapidly than the whites, mainly in consequence of immigration.

The character of much of the negro immigration has intensified the prejudice of those who dislike the negro. There can be no question that a large portion of it was most undesirable and even dangerous and composed of negroes who had been compelled to leave the country or small interior towns because of their reputations. Negroes who have served a term in the penitentiary find it hard to go back to their omes and make a living and have drifted to New Orleans, where they are lost in the large

colored population of the city. Whenever a so-called "race war" arises in any country district, the citizens usually meet and warn certain desperate negrees, believed to have caused the trouble. to leave town. Some of these refugees have gone north-Chicago being a favorite place for them-but the majority have come to New Orleans, where they have formed a most dangerous element of the population. They have crowded into the already congested and over-populated negro districts of the city or "squatted" on unoccupied suburban lands and in the swamps. The result has been a great increase in crime, burglaries, sneak-thieving, &c., committed mainly by negroes. Many of these refugees from the country had got to consider themselves "bad men," and told their comrades that they did not propose to submit to arrest by the police. Robert Charles, the negro whose murder of three policemen precipitated the present conflict, was of the refugee class. He had come from Columbus, Miss., and had two murders to his record, one at Vicksburg, Miss., the other of a colored brakeman on the Mississippi and Valley Railroad.

These negro refugees have done incarculable harm to the colored population of New Orleans. There is no better class of negroes than the real city darkies, a large proportion of whom were free before the war, and many of whom are educated. The newcon ers lowered the general moral tone of the negroes with their brag and bluster: they bullied their own race and became recognized as leaders. Their a titude of semihostility to the white race intensified the friction existing in consequence of competition in the fields of labor, and paved the way for such an outbreak as has occurred.

How the problem is to be solved it is difficult to say. Possibly the existing situation may correct itself. New Crleans has been an Elysjum for negroes. They find plenty of work here, better wages than in the country, good schools and social enjoyments denied them in the country; hence the immigration. The riots will undoubtedly act as a warning and check the negro emigration to this city. The fact is that the negro population of the city is as large as it can stand, and any increase will be to the disadvantage of the negroes as well as the whites.

Fifty years ago, during the time of slavery, the same condition prevailed, the negroes crowding into New Orleans because it had so

Negro Lynched in Louisiana for Assault. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.- A negro named Jack Jones was killed last night at Melder, Rapides parish, charged last night at Meder, Rapides parish, charged with attempted assault. As Miss Alice Squires, daughter of a farmer in that section, entered her bedroom, the negro seized her. Her screams brought her father and the negro fled. Squads of men searched for him and he was found secreted in the woods nearby and was shot to death. He was 22 years old and is said to have served a term in the pentitentiary. term in the penitentiary.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Stnyvesant Fish Gives a "Vaudeville Din-

ner"-Novelty in Entertaining. NEWPORT, R. I., July 28 .- The first large social event this season took place to-night at the Newport villa of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The "vaudeville dinner," as the event Fish. The "vaudeville dinner," as the event has been called ever since the invitations were sent out two weeks ago, is a new manner of entertaining, and it was the privilege of Mrs. Fish, who is aiways original in her plans, to start this new function. The talk of fashionable Newport has been this dinner, which, Mrs. Fish announced to her friends, "would be more than an ordinary dinner," and the interest in it has increased. It caused a flutter that did not end until the guests had reached Mrs. Fish's doors.

end until the guests had reached Mrs. Fish's doors.

The dinner was given at 8 o'clock, and to this forty guests were invited, mostly the younger members of the cottage colony. The party at dinner included Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. May Van Alen, Harry Lehr, Miss Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Fish, Miss Elsie Clews, the Misse Gerry. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Miss Johnson, and others.

Following the dinner the scene of feativities changed from the diningroom to the drawing-room, which was arranged like a theatre. The stage was in the rear of the room. The seating arrangements consisted of a hundred gilt chairs arranged much like theatre chairs with an aisle down the centre. The dinner guests were increased by some half a hundred more cottagers. Mr. Harry Lehr was master of ceremonies and acted as stage manager. The vandeville show began at 9:45 and lasted an hour.

Mrs. Fish brought her entertainers to New-

Mrs. Fish brought her entertainers to New-port especially for the occasion. They were four sisters who sang and played rag-time music, danced and gave selections in playing various instruments. This was followed by a humorist and impersonator who spoke of society as he found it. The table decorations were American heauty roses.

HAD TO USE A FARMER'S CART. Automobile Broke, and Mrs. Belmont and Mr. Lehr Got a Substitute,

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbi't. Jr., gave an elab rate luncheon hare to-day on the Casino Plaza.

GREAT INCREASE IN POPULATION ABOVE FIFTY-NINTH STREET.

Wonderful Growth of Tenement-House Populatten in Harlem and the West Side-How the Different Strata in Lower New York Mave Exp. nded-Influence of the Elevator.

The annual midsuramer count of the tenement-house population taken by the Board of Health reveals an extraordinary shifting of population on Manhattan Island. Some readjustment was to be expected from the radical improvements in surface transportation which have been in progress, from the enormous production of new buildings during the period of low constructional cost and from the great volume of immigration which set in on the return of industrial prosperity.

The census, however, discloses a degree of change which was hardly anticipated. The practical significance of this disclosure will be apparent when it is reflected that, as cause or effect, according to circumstances, movement in population implies movement in rents and the fee value of real estate. Broadly speaking, the shifting of population indicated by the census means a general rise in land values, the migration being occasioned for the most part by a transition of property from residential to mercantile use: that is, from less productive to more productive employment.

The tenement-house population constitutes about 80 per cent. of the borough's inhabitants. For the purpose of the Health Board's ensus, according to statute, a tenement house s any dwelling occupied by three or more families living independently of each other and doing their own cooking on the premises. The legal tenement, therefore, includes the three classes of buildings usually called apartments, flats and tenements. Owing to insufficient appropriations the Health Board's ensus statistics have not been recently published and the figures that follow have been obtained through the courtesy of Dr. Roger S. Fracy, registrar of records to the board. As the census is made by the sanitary police its accuracy will be greater or less, according to the proportion of inexperienced policemen on the staff, this proportion being small except after a change of political power at the City Hail. Both the censuses of 1838 and that of 1900 are regarded by Dr. Tracy as trustworthy. having been made by experienced staffs. A comparison discloses 40,958 legal tenements, with a population of 1,497,751, in Manhattan on July 1 of the former year, and 42,628 legal tenements, with a population of 1,595,616 on July 1 of the latter, an increase of 1,670 in tenements and 97,865 in population.

Pursuing the comparison into detail by wards, the census shows that the bulk of the growth in population has been in the three wards, the Twelfth, Twenty-second and Nineteenth, which comprise the island north of fortieth street. For reasons which will be apparent later on it is doubtful whether the tenement-house population has increased much, if any, in the section south of Fiftyninth street. The bulk of the increment has been in Harlem and the West Side, although the whole of the region between Fifty-ninth street been in Harlem and the West Side, although the whole of the region between Fitty-ninth street and 155th street has shared to a marked extent in the advance. Seventy per cent, of the total gain noted in the census has been made north of Eighty-sixth street, and of this gain probably only a very inconsiderable part applies beyond 155th street, the terminus of the elevated railway. In two years the tenement-house population of Manhatta above Eighty-sixth street has been augmented by some 18,500, or more than the entire number of inhabitants possessed by the city of New York in 1800, at the end of nearly 250 years of incorporated existence.

in 1899 the building statistics for Manhattan In 1899 the building statistics for Manhattan were the heaviest ever recorded in the history of the city. They were preceded in 1895 and 1897 by records very much above the average. The centre of building activity last year and this has been in Harlem, where land was relatively cheap compared with other sections in respect of transportation facilities, for the underground trolley and liberal transfers brought the formerly inaccessible region just north of Central Park into ready communication with the rest of the borough. Cheap constructional cost and transportation betterments account for the multiplication of fivestory therements uptown. same results are being accomplished in an indirect manner.

There is no reason to believe that there has been any actual increase of race prejudice in this city. The condition prevailing here to-day is largely the result of competition in work, the over-rowding of New Orleans with negroes and the concentration in the towns, and esrecially in the city of New Orleans, of criminal negroes, in the city of New Orleans, of criminal negroes, and the concentration in the towns, and esrecially in the city of New Orleans, of criminal negroes, and the concentration in the towns, and esrecially in the city of New Orleans, of criminal negroes, and the concentration in the towns, and esrecially in the city of New Orleans, of criminal negroes, and the city of New Orleans, of criminal negroes, and the city of New Orleans with negroes and the city of New Orleans, of criminal negroes, and the city of New Orleans with negroes and the city of New Orleans, and the city of New Orleans with negroes and the city of New Orleans wi

with power from the street was a six-story flat on the corner of Riverside drive and Eighty-third street, to which the current was "cut in" on Aug. 27, 1897.

The building law happended to favor a sreculative movement in elevator flats by permitting cheap semi-fireproof construction for buildings in which elevators could be economically used, namely, seven-story houses. In 1897 plans were filed for eight seven-story flats above Fifty-ninth street. In 1898 thirty-four were projected at an estimated cost of \$4.465,-600, and in 1898 the number rose to 100 and the estimated cost to \$12.674,000. At first the average rental in these new apartments was certainly not under \$10 a room per month, but rooms can now be had at \$6. The uplown building movement in elevator flats, which is still in progress, explains in large part the increase in the legal tenement-house nopulation in the three northerly wards. Nearly one-half the frontaze on Central Park West has been improved with elevator apartments within two years, and the architectural transformation of the Boulevard, including other residential avenue in the same class, has been hardly less marked.

According to the census, the four wards, the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentfeth and Twenty-first, comori ing the island between Fourteeath street and Fortieth street, have experienced a degrees in bysal tenement-house population. As a matter of fact—though this would not appear from a count by wards, the decrease probably extends as far north as Fifty-ninth street, the actual dividing line between two sections of different economic character. The decrease between Fourteeath street and, say, Thirty-fourth street has been occasioned by the rapid expansion of business in the territory bordered by Fourth and Sixth avenues. Between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-sinth street the loss in tenement-house population has no doubt been attended by a very great gair in general

der'd by Fourth and sixth avenues, leaves in the control of the loss in tenement-house population has no doubt been attended by a very great gain in general population. From Madison avenue to Sixth avenue this is the region of hotels, apartment hotels, bachelor apartments and lashionable bearding houses, which do not come under the head of legal tenements. During the past two years notable additions have been made to these types of houses, in so far as they are distinct types. Indeed, the malitiplication of apartment hotels in the district is a conspicuous feature of ourrent building activity. So great is the pressure upon the neighborhood from people of wealth that feshionable apartments readily command \$1,000 a room per annum, furnished and including service, but not board. Gain in population of this character is logically followed by expansion is certain lines of retail trade.

The close propheguity of invury and sender.

Trade.

The close propinquity of inxury and squalor make the neighborhood fascinating. Fact of Sixth avenue there are hotels, theatres, clubs and handsome residences; west of Sixth avenue, negro tenements and the tough element. negro tenements and the tough element. Yet that is economic order underlying apparent heoraguity. Less than twenty years ago the lading hotels and theatres were in Breadway, below Fourteenth street, and the Tanderlein and the Thomoson street algorithms were just off the show street. That was when fashionable society centred around Washington Square and in lower Fifth avenue. As society moved northward the retail shops followed. With the fine shopping want the hotels, the theatres fellowed the hotels, and with the hotels and theatres came the Tendericin element, the negro and the tough. Below Fourteenth street the census, hesides noting expected decreases in the distinctly marks have any and anish in the northerly and westerly wards. The lesses are apparently mainly in the Jewish

Mrs. Cornelius Vandarbilt Jr., save an elab rate lumber of the carsus, besides the part shortly before 12, and the pier shortly before 12, Mrs. Covers were laid for forty. Two electric vaccountees be ought the read of the party bare. When they reached Saunderstown one of the plant where while the read of the party bare. When they reached Saunderstown one of the plant where whiles he had been the control of the electric vaccounters be ought the read of the Bower and south to be selected the was the distinct by the carsus which has been to be selected to electric vaccounters be ought to be selected to electric vaccounters of the party street and the rey Lebr came tiding. You seem to be selected to the selection of the party street at Land's lad, the vaccounters of the selection of the party may a late of the Bower and south the carsus which has been to be selected to dear was the attention of the party may a late of the Bower and south the carsus the first of the kind ever given in tashion. You seem to dear the collection of the party may a late of the Bower and south the carsus which has been to do the party the carse of the Bower and south the desired the control of the party may a late of the party may a late of the Bower and south the carsus the party of the party may a late of the Bower and south the carsus the party included Mrs. The control of the party included Mrs. The party may always of colory He, and nerforce outlines among the two forms the present advanced from the prevent which has been the party included Mrs. The party may always of colory He, and nerforce outlines and point where a vaccount of the party included Mrs. The party may always of colory He, and nerfore outlines and the party of the party included Mrs. The party may always of colory He, and nerfore outlines are party included Mrs. The party may always the part

ent city administration was elected in May. TENEMENTS MOVE NORTH. the rest of the city has advanced, and, other things being equal, lower rents will attract population. Below are given the figures of

Wards.	1898.	1900.	Decrease.	Increase.
1	7.913	7,140	773	111
2	202	201	1	
3	1.053	984	69	****
4	19,750	19,354	396	117
5	7.346	7,758	660.1	412
6	21.645	21,136	509	
7	82,256	72,938	9,318	10.15
8	21,145	27,111		5,066
9	39,975	46.878		6,902
Brenner	82,175	75 457	6.718	
1	74,151	89,468		15,317
2	351,281	419,826	2.512	68,54
3	59.046	54.041	5.005	
4	30,677	85,274		4,597
5	14,001	15,977	11.11	1,976
6	45,591	43,555	2,036	-,
7	111,477	115 509	100	4.083
8	45,867	35,520	6,347	
9	195,474	201,921		6,441
0	89,201	78,001	2.200	
11	42,449	42,115	334	
12	164,076	181,402	1111	17,376
	704,010	101,100		11,011
Totals.	1,497,751	1,595,615	33,706	131,571

FRAUD ORBER AGAINST TRUTH.

The Batt With Which a Divine Healer Caught Gudgeons and Ducats.

WASHINGTON, July 28 -A fraud order was issued to-day against Francis Truth and the Francis Truth Institute of Divine Healing of B ston, Mass., by the Post Office Department. Francis Truth advertis d himself as a divine healer, capatle of successfully treating any disease that flesh is heir to, the only requirement being that the suffering patient place his faith and a fre at the disposal of the healer. It was not necessary that the patient be in the presence of the healer to obtain the treatment, as the divine power was supposed to flow free and unobst. neted for any distance, provided that it was the will of the healer that it should do so. In fact, patients from a distance were more desired than those who could observe the actions of the healer.

The evidence presented to the patient show-

The evidence presented to the patient showing the powers of the divine h-aler, to induce the form, I to take treatment, consisted of a number of testimontals from persons alleged to have been cured and descriptions of the remarkable cures effected. What was a led the "museum" was pictured in some of his advertisements, showing an erray of crutiens, canes, bees and all manner of apparatus u ed by the sick and infilm. Each article was supposed to have a lift ory.

er the patient had read the advertisements After the patient had read the advertisements and testimonials, and had sent his money, the usual directions given him to fellow con 'sted of a few simple rules of health, which should be a few simple rules of health, which should be specific. of a few simple runss of health, which should be observed by sick and well alike, and the specific direction to put himself in accord with the healer at a certain hour each day, during which time the healer would devote fift en minutes to such patient. The business of the healer became so great, however, that he was compelled to turn the matter ever to a large corps of typewriters in his employ, by whom the larger amount of the correspondence was conducted, fruth taking care principally of the letters containing remittances.

taining remittances.

In a climinal trial held in Boston recently,
Truth pleaded guity to the churge of obtaining
money through the mails under laise pretences, and the mail coming to his address, which has been held at the Post Office at Boston since his arrest, is now being returned to the writers.

COMMERCE OF PORTO RICO.

During American Military Occupation Imports \$15.905.893: Exports, \$13.828,274.

WASHINGTON, July 28.-The monthly statement of the commerce of the island of Porto Rico just issued by the Department of Customs and Insular Affairs shows the growth of trade in Porto Rico during American military occupation from July 28, 1898, to April 30, The statement says:

"The total value of imports of merchandise during this period was \$15,905,893; the total value of exports, \$13.828.274, or within \$2.077 --619 of the total value of imports. There was admitted free of duty \$3,154,198 of merchandise, including relief supplies from the United States to the value of \$551 104. Of the total value of merchandise imported, \$6,184,340 wathe of merchandise imported, \$6,184,340 worth was classified as articles of food and animals, and \$5,653,987 worth of manufactured articles. In imports by countries the United States leads, with \$3,621,213; Spain ranks second, with \$2,539,530; Germany is fourth, with \$1,758,434, and Canada fifth, with \$900,598.

been Issued:
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edwin P. Hayward, from
the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to
duty with troops of rolet to China.
First Lleut, Llewellyn P. Williamson, as 's tant'
surgeon, from the Department of Western Cuna to
San Francisco, for duty with troops on route to China.
First Lleut Francis M. C. Usner, assistant surgeon, from New York to San Francisco, for duty with
troops on route to China.

Ensign A. J. Wadhams, from the Eagle to home and wait orders.

Ensign E. H. Brumby, Lleuts, E. Moale, Jr., and Joseph Oman and Lleutenant-Commander T. B. Howard, from the Scindla on reporting of relief, to Howard, from the Scindla on reporting of relief, to thus required. The District Court of the thus required. The District of Minnesota Linked States for the District of Minnesota Linked States for the District of Minnesota Linked States.

to-day from the Treasury Department for the admission of the 106 Roumanian Jews at New York, on filing bonds of \$100 each. The action in these cases was based on that taken a few weeks ago when, after extended hearings, seventy-five similar immerants were permitted to land upon filing of bonds. Commissioner-General Powderly has deeded that the fermigration authorities nead more information of this class of immigrants and has ordered Surervising in pector Wachborn to Reumania to investing in pector Wachborn to Reumania to investigate the local conditions which induce these people to come to this country.

enforce the regulations of the Lighthouse Board without any tormal proof of their provisions. The result was a decree for \$500 damages against the city of Shakopee.

The constitutionality of the Michigan statute forbidding the playing of baseball on Sunday has been upheld by the Supreme Court of that State. A Sheriff is declared to have been negli-

Nixon to Build Two of the Holland Boats. WASHINGTON, July 28 -- Under the decision

of the Navy Department that four of the Holland submarine tort ado beats to be added to the pavy far as to sue a clergyman for libel in publishin shall be luilt on the Atlantic coast and two on a letter criticising him for his conduct in allow shan to the Holland Company has arranged to construct those in the first cleasifica-tion at the works of Lewis Nixon, Elizabeth-port, N. J., and the ther two at the Union from Works, San transfero. The plans for the boats have he'n proctically arranged and work on the vessels themselves will begin soon.

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

Judge Jerome B. Fisher of Chautauqua county was recently elected to the office of Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of Elks This benevolent association now has more than 75,000 members, organized into 612 lodges On returning from Atlantic City, where the election took place, to Jamestown, N. Y., where he resides, Judge Fisher received a royal we come from his fellow citizens. He was met escorted him to a carriage drawn by four white through the principal streets of the city to the oughly American organization, to be found wherever float the Stars and Stripes. He in the United States alone. the order. The new head was chosen County

Several libel suits of an extraordinary character have recently been before the courts in England. One of these was brought against the proprietors of the journal called Tit Bits by Prince Charles de Looz et Corswarem, on account of the publication of an article which stated that the plaintiff was serving a long term of imprisonment in a penitentiary in Belgium. It turned out that this statement was not strictly correct. Upon the trial before Lord Chief Justice Russell and a jury, however, the defendants proved some damaging facts concerning the Prince, in mitigation of the libel. Proof was offered to the effect that he had defrauded lodging-house keepers in London by the false representation that he was going to marry the Princess Demidoff, a he had defrauded lodging-house keepers in London by the false representation that he was going to marry the Princess Demidoff, a lady whom he had never seen. In Paris he was convicted of fraud in 1894, but this was in his absence, under the French system which does not require the presence of the defendant in minor criminal cases. Finally he was tried in Brussels, in 1896, upon a similar charge, but was acquitted on the ground that he was subject to ambitious monomania and hereditary mental degeneracy. The jury in the English case gave the Prince one farthing damages, which saved the defendants costs, as they had paid 40 shillings into court.

A criminal prosecution for libel has been instituted in London against Mr. Peter Anderson Graham, the author of a work entitled "The Perils of English Agriculture." In this book he charges that all the saniary inspectors in England are corrupt, except perhaps one in fifty. A general accusation of this nature, not specifying the persons almed at any more particularly, has usually been deemed by the permanent to defend and thrifty if not improperly guided.

Opposite party (Liberal) has come to the last war of isso the country has been flooded with paper and nickel colo. Nickel that has been introduced from here by the bushel holds its own at a preparation. Rate of exchange for the last war of isso the country has been flooded with paper and nickel colo. Nickel that has been introduced from here by the bushel holds its own at a preparation. Rate of exchange for the last war of isso the country has been flooded with paper and nickel colo. Nickel that has been introduced from here by the bushel holds its own at a preparation. Rate of exchange for the last war of isso the country has been flooded with paper and nickel colo. Nickel that has been introduced from here by the bushel holds its own at a preparation. Rate of exchange for the last war of isso the country has been flooded with paper and nickel colo. Nickel that has been introduced from here by the bushel holds its own a

not specifying the persons aimed at any more particularly, has usually been deemed by the courts insufficient to sustain a civil action for defamation. This was held by the old New York Supreme Court in the case of Sumner against Buel, where the publication reflected upon the general conduct of the officers of a regiment of riflemen which performed a few weeks' service in 1813. The plaintiff was an ensign in a company known as the Albany Greens, but there was no special reference to him in the article. A majority of the court, through Chief Justice Thompson, said that where the libel is so general that no individual damages can be presumed, and the class or individuals so numerous to whom it would apply, that great vexation and oppression might grow out of a multiplicity of suits, "no private suit shall be sustained, but proceedings against the offender must be by indictment." (See 12 Johnson's Reports, page 478.) There is an old Scotch case, however, in which

Cata third, with \$2.007.943. Spairs fourth with \$3.427.943. And italy fifth, with \$2.007.943. Spairs fourth with \$3.427.943. And italy fifth, with \$2.007.943. Spairs fourth with \$3.427.943. And italy fifth, with \$2.007.943. Spairs fourth with \$3.427.943. And italy fifth, with \$2.007.943. Spairs fourth with \$2.407.943. And italy fifth with \$2.407.943. And italy fifth with \$2.407.943. And italy fifth spairs for the part of the part of the part of the part of the statute in favor of an after surprised it as a statute with spair of the portain of the statute in favor of an after surprised it as a statute with spair of the portain of the statute in favor of an after surprised it as a statute with spair of the portain of the statute in favor of an after surprised it as a statute with spair of the portain of the statute in favor of an after surprised it as a statute with spair of the portain of the statute in favor of an after surprised it as a statute with distance the defeated by a declaration in the will of an intent on the part of the testator that such child shall not take. The distance in the will of an intent on the part of the testator that such child shall not take. The distance is the surprised in sign the will. The New York statute give an after the surprised in sign the will. The New York statute give mental surprised in such will. The New York statute give mental surprised in such will. The New York statute give mental surprised in such will. The New York statute give mental surprised in such will. The New York statute give mental surprised in such will be portion it would reposite in such will. The New York statute give mental surprised in such will be portion it would reposite in such will. The New York statute give mental surprised in such will be portion it would reposite in such will be such as a strict will be such as a strict will be

relating to the navigation of the Mississippi River. A vessel owner brought a suit in admiralty against the city of Shakopee, Minn., Howard, from the Scindia on reporting of relief, to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. 2. Holman, from the Potomac to the Scindia as watch and division officer.

Ensigns W. C. Watts-and John Halligan, Jr., from the torpedo station to the Scindia as executive and navigator.

Ensigns W. C. Watts-and John Halligan, Jr., from the torpedo station to the Scindia as watch and navigator.

Coi, M. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., condemned by medical survey and ordered to Mare Island Hospital from Astatic Station.

106 Roumanian Jews Admitted at This Port.

Washington, July 28—Orders were sent to-day from the Treasury Department for the ever, all the Judges became convinced that they had erred and that they were bound to

State. A Sheriff is declared to have been negli- GATES - TIMPSON. - On Wednesday, July 26, gent in the performance of his official duties who failed to arrest the participants in a Sunday game after he had endeavored by milder mean to dissuade them from playing. He went so far as to sue a clergyman for libel in publishing ing the game to go on, and a jury actually mulcted the minister in damages to the extent

COLOMBIA CUTS EXPENSES

HER LEGATIONS AND MANY CON-SULSHIPS ABOLISHED.

The Money for Their Maintenance Is Needed by the Government to Fight the Revolutionists-Consuis Relained Only in This City, Paris, Havre and Liverpool. Because they are too expensive a luxury at the railway station by a committee who I for a country suffering from floancial paralysis the Government of Colombia has issued a horses decorated with purple plumes. Pre- decree abolishing all its legations except those ceded by a band, the carriage made its way at Paris and Quito, Ecuador. News of this step was received in this city yesterday by Judge's house, followed by a procession of Colombian Consul-General Edurdo Espinosa. Ellis and others. In a speech to the crowd The decree, which goes into effect on Aug. 15, which had assembled about his home, Judge also includes all of the Colombian Consulates Fisher said that the Order of Elks was a thor- | but those in New York, Paris, Havre and Liverpool. About twenty Consulates are abolished

expected soon to appounce the establishment. The campaign of economy has been begun of a lodge in Honolulu. Not long ago the Elks by the Colombian Government for the purwere divided by factional differences and pose of collecting sufficient money to defend Jamestown was the headquarters of one far- itself against the revolution, which is by no tion; but now harmony prevails throughout | means ended. Among the Ministers who will be affected is Senor Chimaco Calderon Judge of Chautauqua county in 1896. Another at Washington. The latter was the Colomdistinguished resident of Jamestown, Justice | bian Consul-General in this city for a long time John Woodward of the Supreme Court, is a little over a year ago. He is expected to

the United States, has been suggested. It would be a blessing and some day that may be the final fate of air the South American republics. But at present we hope for the Liberal party to put up a strong Government in Colombia for the sake of peace and prosperity."

RAID ON SUGAR STOCK.

Strike Rumors and Beet Sugar Imports Utilized to Bear the Price.

Reports that a strike was impending at the reflucties of the American Sugar Refining Company accompanied a sharp decline yesterday in the stock of that company. The opening price of 127 was the highest of the day. There was a rapid decline to 124, the price rallying later to 125%, but again touching 124 before the close, with the final sale made at 1241/2, representing a net loss of 21/4 points. The total sales were 33,730 shares, or more than one-third of the day's business in all stocks. Officers of the company said that they were unaware of any trouble with the company's employees. Arthur Donner, Treasurer of the American Sugar Rebrought by a Lieutenant-Colonel in behalf of his whole regiment for defamation in calling them a regiment of cowards and blackguards.

In Ohio there is a statute which provides that a child born after the execution of a will by the parent shall take the same share of the estate, both real and personal, as he would have the Philladelphia, where there is also a refinery, estate, both real and personal, as he would have the provides and the same share of the strike rumors, telephoned to Philladelphia, where there is also a refinery, estate, both real and personal, as he would have

GEN. WOOD SAILS FOR CUBA.

He Will Have Left There About 5,000 Soldiers, Just Enough for Garrison Duty.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of uba, sailed yesterday for Havana aboard the

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 28 -Raymond Laenforce the regulations of the Lighthouse baugh, 6 ears old, was struck by a train on the Orang tranch of the Eric Rairond at the Bleomfield avoure cross og in the clace to-day and becaming killed. The county physician has ordered an investigation. It is asserted that the bow's death was due to neglect on the part of the gareman at the crossing.

> John F. Steen, Eliza M., daughter of Franklin and Mary Timpson, to Herburt A. Gates, both of New York.

MARRIED.

DIED.

BEAN. At Saranac Lake, July 26, 1969, Howard Dudley E an, in the tau year of list; Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Charles R. Chapman, 357 Lastel as, Hartford, Conn., on Monday, July 59, 1993, at 12:39 P. M. GARLAND,-At Laminon, Mass., James Albert

Garland, in his 61st year. Funeral services as Woodlawn, Sunday afternoon, July 29, 1900, on arrival of 2:50 P. M. Harlem teals from Grand Central Station.

THE RENSIGN CEMPTERTY .-- Private station, Har-lem Radroad: 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Dopot. Office 16 East 42d st.

Speriul Notices.

PILMS.—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d et.: no out-ing 1 400 permanent cures, book free; references.

Religious Hotices.

HOLV TRINITY CHURCH, New York, Lenor av. and 122d st. Services, 7 ao: 11:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M. The sector, the key. H. P. Nichols, will officiate.

Men Publications.

25C.-Marr att's "Peter Simple," "Dog Pland," Maxwell's "Capt. Blake," PRATT, 101 00 ch